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NEWS 6 Apr 22 Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 7 Apr 22 BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 8 Apr 22 Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS 9 Jun 03 New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 10 Jun 10 MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 11 Jun 10 PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS 12 Jul 02 FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
NEWS 13 Jul 22 USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
saved answer sets no longer valid
NEWS 14 Jul 29 Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 15 Jul 30 NETFIRST to be removed from STN
NEWS 16 Aug 08 CANCERLIT reload
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NEWS 18 Aug 08 NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 19 Aug 19 Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
now available on STN
NEWS 20 Aug 19 IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
NEWS 21 Aug 19 The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
NEWS 22 Aug 26 Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 23 Sep 03 JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 24 Sep 16 Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS 25 Sep 16 CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS 26 Oct 01 CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS 27 Oct 21 EVENTLINE has been reloaded
NEWS 28 Oct 24 BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
NEWS 29 Oct 24 Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS 30 Oct 25 MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002
NEWS 31 Nov 18 DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS 32 Nov 25 More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
NEWS 33 Dec 02 TIBKAT will be removed from STN
NEWS 34 Dec 04 CSA files on STN
NEWS 35 Dec 17 PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
NEWS 36 Dec 17 TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS 37 Dec 17 Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
NEWS 38 Dec 30 ISMEC no longer available
NEWS 39 Jan 13 Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS

NEWS EXPRESS January 6 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002
NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items

NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
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=> file agricol biosis
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:57:45 ON 21 JAN 2003
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=> s 38a24 and (corn or maize)

L1 0 38A24 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s anther color (10w) pink

L2 0 ANTER COLOR (10W) PINK

=> s glume color (10w) light green

L3 0 GLUME COLOR (10W) LIGHT GREEN

=> s silk color (10w) pink

L4 0 SILK COLOR (10W) PINK

=> s cob color (10w) red

L5 0 COB COLOR (10W) RED

=> s relative maturity (10w) 96

L6 0 RELATIVE MATURITY (10W) 96

=> s test weight and (corn or maize)

L7 139 TEST WEIGHT AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s grain quality and (corn or maize)

L8 0 GRAIN QUALITY AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s norther leaf blight and (corn or maize)

L9 0 NORTHER LEAF BLIGHT AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s northern leaf blight and (corn or maize)

L10 140 NORTHERN LEAF BLIGHT AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s l10 and l7

L11 0 L10 AND L7

=> s dry down and (corn or maize)

L12 23 DRY DOWN AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s l12 and l7

L13 3 L12 AND L7

=> d 1-3 ti

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 3 AGRICOLA

TI Evaluation of field **dry-down** rates in early **maize**.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

TI Ear moisture during kernel development as influenced by field and laboratory selection.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

TI EVALUATION OF FIELD **DRY-DOWN** RATES IN EARLY **MAIZE**.

=> d 1-2 ab

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 3 AGRICOLA

AB Field drying of **maize** (*Zea mays* L.) is a little-understood process that greatly influences production costs. This field research was conducted to evaluate ear drying rates of hybrids, to study the breeding potential of parental lines at different drying stages, and to interrelate plant and ear characteristics with rates and stages of drying. Yield, ear moisture, **test weight**, ears per plant, kernel depth, kernel rows per ear, ear length, and shelling ratio were measured at 11 environments for a late-maturing diallel set and nine environments for an early maturing diallel set of hybrids. Within each diallel set the individual hybrid moisture contents were regressed against an environmental index (EI) to estimate each hybrid's relative rate of moisture loss (RML) and to predict its moisture content at EIs of 500 and 200 g kg⁻¹. Phenotypic correlation coefficients (PR) and correlations among general combining ability (GCA) effects (GCAR) were computed for pairs of traits by using hybrid means or GCA effects over environments. Hybrids and inbred GCAs differed significantly for all eight traits in both diallel sets. Mean moisture contents of the 10 hybrids with the lowest predicted moisture at an EI of 200 were 14.3 and 5.4 g kg⁻¹ lower than those of the 10 hybrids with the lowest predicted moisture at 500 EI for the late and early sets, respectively. The RMLs were higher for the 10-hybrid groups selected on the 200 compared to the 500 EI basis. Parental lines differed in GCA effects for RMLs, but inbreds with large GCA effects for fast RML did not necessarily have large GCA effects for low moisture when averaged over all environments. The RMLs of hybrids in the late diallel set were negatively correlated with grain yield ($r = -0.37$), and there was a significant positive correlation between RML and ear moisture ($r = 0.35$). The RML was negatively correlated with kernel depth ($r = -0.30$), kernel rows per ear ($r = -0.34$), and shelling ratio ($r = -0.47$) for the early diallel set, and with ear length ($r = -0.42$) for the late diallel set. **Test weight** was negatively correlated with predicted moisture contents at both 200 ($r = -0.71$) and 500 EIs ($r = -0.59$) for the early diallel but not for the late diallel set. Evaluation of hybrids at very high EIs would not identify the same low moisture hybrids as evaluation at low EIs; selection for both low moisture and fast RMLs might be more effective than considering either character alone.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB Grain quality, timeliness of harvest, and profitability can be increased by improving field drying characteristics of **maize** (*Zea mays* L.) hybrids. To better understand how genes control ear drying, I compared **maize** strains developed by divergently selecting three cycles for

(1) high HM or low LM moisture content at 45 d post pollination in the field or (2) fast FD vs. slow ear drying SD In laboratory. A field study across five locations compared HM, LM, FD, and SD strains from each of five synthetics for grain yield, ear moisture at harvest, **test weight**, lodging, and other agronomic traits. I studied ear moisture during grain filling for two subsets of divergently selected strains from one and three synthetics for 2 yr. In a third 2-yr field study, I measured mature kernel weight, lag period duration (LPD), effective grain-filling period (EFPD), and rate of dry matter accumulation (RDMA) for LM and HM strains developed from each of four synthetics. When averaged across the five synthetics, both SD and LM selections produced equivalent yields but lower ear moisture at harvest than the corresponding divergent strains. The LM strains had higher test weights than HM strains. When averaged across three synthetics and 2 yr, the HM strains produced higher moisture than LM strains at 15, 30, 45, and 60 d after silking. However, environments also influenced moisture content of the kernels during grain filling. In three of the four synthetics studied, HM strains had heavier kernels than corresponding LM strains. The heavier kernels seem to be due to increased RDMA. When averaged across four synthetics, LM strains had shorter LPD than HM strains. These correlated selection responses suggest that a genetic association exists among moisture content during grain filling, moisture content at physiological maturity, moisture content at harvest, LPD, and **test weight**. Breeding for LM or SD should improve field-drying characteristics of **maize** without increasing stalk breakage or decreasing yields.

=> d 1-2 so

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 3 AGRICOLA

SO Crop science, Jan/Feb 1989. Vol. 29, No. 1. p. 54-58
 Publisher: Madison, Wis. : Crop Science Society of America.
 CODEN: CRPSAY; ISSN: 0011-183X

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

SO Canadian Journal of Plant Science, (1995) Vol. 75, No. 3, pp. 557-563.
 ISSN: 0008-4220.

=> s double haploid and (corn or maize)

L14 10 DOUBLE HAPLOID AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> d 1-10 ti

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 10 AGRICOLA

TI The **maize** rpl rust resistance gene identifies homologues in barley that have been subjected to diversifying selection.

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

TI Distant crosses for the production of doubled haploids in cereals.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

TI New results in doubled haploid production systems.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

TI Rapid attainment of doubled haploids from transgenic **maize** (Zea mays L.) plants by anther culture.

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

TI Production of double haploids via **maize** pollination in wheat.

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

TI The **maize** rpl rust resistance gene identifies homologues in barley that have been subjected to diversifying selection.

- L14 ANSWER 7 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 TI Segregation of glutenins in wheat x **maize**-derived **double haploid** wheat populations.
- L14 ANSWER 8 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 TI Development of doubled haploid **maize** lines by another culture.
- L14 ANSWER 9 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 TI Variation in **double haploid** plants of wheat obtained through wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) X **maize** (*Zea mays*) crosses.
- L14 ANSWER 10 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 TI THE CAPACITY OF PARTHENOGENESIS AND THE EFFICIENCY OF SELECTION FOR THIS CHARACTER IN DI PLOID AND AUTO TETRA PLOID **MAIZE-M**.

=> d 1-10 so

- L14 ANSWER 1 OF 10 AGRICOLA
 SO Theoretical and applied genetics, May 2000. Vol. 100, No. 7. p. 1144-1154
 Publisher: Berlin; Springer-Verlag
 CODEN: THAGA6; ISSN: 0040-5752
- L14 ANSWER 2 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO Proceedings of the Latvian Academy of Sciences Section B Natural Exact and Applied Sciences, (2001) Vol. 55, No. 5-6, pp. 191-196. print.
- L14 ANSWER 3 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO In Vitro Cellular & Developmental Biology Animal, (Spring, 2002) Vol. 38, No. Abstract, pp. 108.A. print.
 Meeting Info.: 2002 Congress on In Vitro Biology Orlando, FL, USA June 25-29, 2002
 ISSN: 1071-2690.
- L14 ANSWER 4 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO In Vitro Cellular & Developmental Biology Animal, (Spring, 2002) Vol. 38, No. Abstract, pp. 102.A. print.
 Meeting Info.: 2002 Congress on In Vitro Biology Orlando, FL, USA June 25-29, 2002
 ISSN: 1071-2690.
- L14 ANSWER 5 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO Cereal Research Communications, (2001) Vol. 29, No. 3-4, pp. 289-296. print.
 ISSN: 0133-3720.
- L14 ANSWER 6 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO Theoretical and Applied Genetics, (May, 2000) Vol. 100, No. 7, pp. 1144-1154. print.
 ISSN: 0040-5752.
- L14 ANSWER 7 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO Australian Journal of Agricultural Research, (1998) Vol. 49, No. 8, pp. 1253-1259.
 ISSN: 0004-9409.
- L14 ANSWER 8 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 SO Plant Physiology (Rockville), (1997) Vol. 114, No. 3 SUPPL., pp. 67-68.
 Meeting Info.: PLANT BIOLOGY '97: 1997 Annual Meetings of the American Society of Plant Physiologists and the Canadian Society of Plant Physiologists, Japanese Society of Plant Physiologists and the Australian Society of Plant Physiologists Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada August 2-6, 1997

ISSN: 0032-0889.

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
SO Plant Breeding, (1993) Vol. 111, No. 2, pp. 120-124.
ISSN: 0179-9541.

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
SO GENETIKA, (1970) 6 (12), 13-22.
CODEN: GNKAA5. ISSN: 0016-6758.